

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

JAS SUPPLY, INC., a Florida corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

RADIANT CUSTOMS SERVICES, INC., a
New York corporation, RADIANT
GLOBAL LOGISTICS, INC., a Washington
corporation,

Defendants.

NO. 2:21-cv-01015-TL

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). While it does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the parties hereby agree to limit disclosure and use of all documents and materials exchanged between them to the current litigation. The parties recognize the protection this Stipulated Protective Order affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to

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1 confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle
2 parties to file confidential information under seal.

3 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

4 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things
5 produced or otherwise exchanged: (1) JAS Supply’s cash flow reports and financial documents
6 showing profit/loss, costs, and other related financial information; (2) Defendants’ customer
7 information, including but not limited to, customer lists, contracts and/or agreements; (3)
8 Defendants’ financial records, including but not limited to, balance sheets, income statements,
9 cash flow statements, sales reports and data, accounting records, and profit and loss statements;
10 (4) proprietary information related to Defendants’ business practices and procedures, including
11 but not limited to trade secrets or other proprietary research, development or commercial
12 information, including but not limited to business plans or financial information; and (5) private
13 individual personal information.

14 As discussed in Section 1 above, the parties agree to limit all use and disclosure of
15 documents and materials exchanged between them to the current litigation, regardless of
16 whether such documents and materials are formally identified as “Confidential” above.

17 3. SCOPE

18 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only Confidential material (as
19 defined above), but also (1) all documents and materials that are disclosed or produced by
20 another party in connection with this case, (2) any information copied or extracted from
21 confidential material; (3) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential
22 material; and (4) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that
23 might reveal confidential material.

24 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is
25 in the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

1 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF DISCOVERY MATERIAL

2 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use all material that is disclosed or
3 produced by another party in connection with this case, including Confidential material, only
4 for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. All materials, including
5 Confidential material, may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the
6 conditions described in this agreement. All materials, including Confidential material, must be
7 stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that
8 access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

9 4.2 Disclosure of Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or
10 permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any materials,
11 including Confidential material only to:

12 (a) the receiving party's counsel of record in this action, as well as employees
13 of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

14 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the
15 receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties
16 agree that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney's Eyes Only and is so
17 designated;

18 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for
19 this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"
20 (Exhibit A);

21 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

22 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of
23 confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service
24 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately
25 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (**Exhibit A**), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court.;

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing Confidential material or discussing or referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party, in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue, and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal. Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with the strong presumption of public access to the Court’s files.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

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1 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
 2 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to
 3 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary
 4 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

5 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated
 6 for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other
 7 parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

8 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
 9 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
 10 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must
 11 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

12 (a) Information in documentary form: (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents and
 13 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial
 14 proceedings), the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that
 15 contains Confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies
 16 for protection, the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by
 17 making appropriate markings in the margins).

18 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties
 19 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other
 20 pretrial proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other
 21 testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after
 22 receiving the transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the
 23 transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect
 24 confidential information at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

25 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place
 26 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word

1 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,
2 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

3 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
4 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s
5 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a
6 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is
7 treated in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

8 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

9 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of
10 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party’s confidentiality
11 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
12 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to
13 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
14 original designation is disclosed.

15 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute
16 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding
17 confidential designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or
18 in a declaration or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer
19 conference with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action.
20 The certification must list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith
21 effort to confer requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

22 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
23 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under
24 Local Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of
25 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those
26 made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on

other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that party must:

(a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the

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receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving party must return all Confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: April 15, 2022

**GORDON REES SCULLY
MANSUKHANI, LLP**

**SCHWABE WILLIAMSON & WYATT,
P.C.**

s/ Meredith L. Thielbahr

s/ Aukjen Ingraham

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PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law.

DATED: April 15, 2022



Tana Lin
United States District Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
_____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty
of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was
issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on [date] in
the case of *JAS Supply, Inc. v. Radiant Customs Services, Inc. and Radiant Global Logistics, Inc.*, Case No. 2:21-cv-01015-RSM. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of
this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply
could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that
I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated
Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this
Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated
Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this date, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

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By: /s/ Meredith Thielbahr
Meredith Thielbahr

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